

30. That the independency and uprightness of judges are essential to the impartial administration of justice, and a great security to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore the chancellor, and all judges and justices, ought to hold commissions during good behaviour, removeable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, or by a vote of the legislature. That salaries liberal, but not profuse, ought to be secured to the chancellor and the judges, during the continuance of their commissions, and reasonable salaries, or fees, allowed to the officers; no chancellor or judge ought to hold any other office civil or military, or receive fees or perquisites of any kind.

31. That a long continuance in the first executive departments of power or trust, is dangerous to liberty, a rotation therefore in those departments is one of the best securities of permanent freedom.

32. That no person holding a place of profit, or receiving any part of the profits thereof, or receiving the profits or any part of the profits arising on any agency for the supply of cloathing or provisions for the army or navy, or holding any office under the United States, or any of them, or a minister or preacher of the gospel of any denomination, or any person employed in the regular land service, or marine, of this, or the United States, ought to have a seat in the legislature or the council of this state.

33. That no person ought to hold at the same time more than one office of profit, nor ought any person in public trust to receive any present from any foreign prince, or state, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this state.

34. That as it is the duty of every man to worship God in such manner as he thinks most acceptable to him, all persons professing the christian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty, wherefore no person ought by any law to be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice, unless under colour of religion any man shall disturb the good order, peace or safety of the state, or shall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any person to be compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unless on contract, to maintain any place of worship, or ministry; but the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property now belonging to the church of England, ought to remain to the church of England for ever. And all acts of assembly lately passed for collecting monies for building or repairing particular churches or chapels of ease, shall continue in force and be executed, unless the legislature shall by act supersede or repeal the same; but no county court shall assess any quantity of tobacco or sum of money hereafter, on the application of any vestrymen or churchwardens; and every incumbent of the church of England who hath remained in his parish and performed his duty, shall be entitled to receive the provision and support established by the act, entitled, An act for the support of the clergy of the church of England in this province, till the next November court to be held for the county in which his parish shall lie, or partly lie, or for such time as he hath remained in his parish and performed his duty.

35. That every gift, sale, or devise of lands, to any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination, or to or for the support, use or benefit of, or in trust for, any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order, or denomination; and every gift or sale of goods or chattels, to go in succession, or to take place after the death of the seller or donor, to or for such support, use or benefit; and also every devise of goods or chattels to, or to or for the support, use or benefit of, any minister, public teacher, or preacher of the gospel, as such, or any religious sect, order or denomination, without the leave of the legislature, shall be void; except always any sale, gift, lease or devise, of any quantity of land not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other house of worship, and for a burying ground, which shall be improved, enjoyed or used, only for such purpose, or such sale, gift, lease or devise, shall be void.

36. That no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office of trust or profit, than such oath of support and fidelity to this state, and such oath of office, as shall be directed by this convention, or the legislature of this state, and a declaration of a belief in the christian religion.

37. That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges and benefits, agreeable to its charter, and the acts of assembly confirming and regulating the same; subject nevertheless to such alterations as may be made by this convention, or any future legislature.

38. That the liberty of the press ought to be inviolably preserved.

39. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the spirit of a free government, and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be suffered.

40. That no title of nobility or hereditary honours ought to be granted in this state.

41. That the subsisting resolves of this and the several conventions held for this colony, ought to be in force as laws, unless altered by this convention, or the legislature of this state.

42. That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be established by this convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or abolished, by the legislature of this state, but in such manner as this convention shall prescribe and direct.

In progression on reading the declaration of rights, the question was put, That the third article thereof be concurred with? Resolved in the affirmative.

A F F I R M A T I V E .

Barnes,	Hammond,	Bayly,	Gilpin,	Bruff,	Dickinson,
Fenwick,	J. Hall,	Sheredine,	D. Smith,	S. Wright,	Johnson,
Jordan,	Worthington,	Edelen,	Brevard,	Edmondson,	Gustavus Scott,
Dent,	S. Chase,	Beall,	Ringgold,	Gibson,	George Scott,
Barnham,	Paca,	Stull,	Earle,	Murray,	Harley,
B. Hall,	Carrall,	J. Smith,	T. Wright,	Potter,	Chaille,
Strigg,	J. Wilson,	J. T. Chase,	Kent,	Mason,	Mitchell.
Marbury,					

N E G A T I V E .

Fitzugh,	Fischer,	Deye,	Shepherd,	H. Wilson,	Archer,
J. Mackall,	Shriver,	Stevenson,	Bond,	Love,	Ewing.
Williams,	Ridgely,				

In progression on reading the declaration of rights, on motion of Mr. S. Chase, the question was put, That instead of the 6th article, the following be substituted? "That the legislative, executive and judicial powers of government, or any two of them, ought not to be vested in the same man or body of men." Carried in the negative. The question was then put, That the sixth article be concurred with? Resolved in the affirmative.

A F F I R M A -